

1882

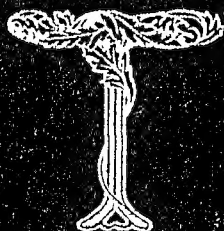
1907

# Souvenir

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Quarter Centenary  
Of Knox Presbyterian  
Church, Regina, Sask.

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September 15 - 22, 1907

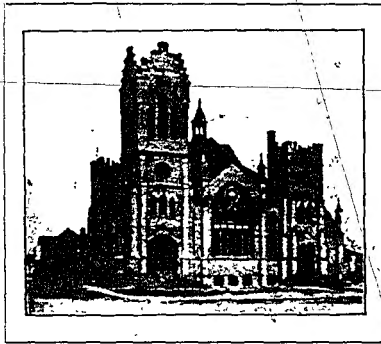


1882 - 1907

# Souvenir

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Quarter Centenary  
Of Knox Presbyterian Church  
Regina, Sask.



September 15 - 22, 1907.

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E. A. HENRY, B.A.  
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Knox

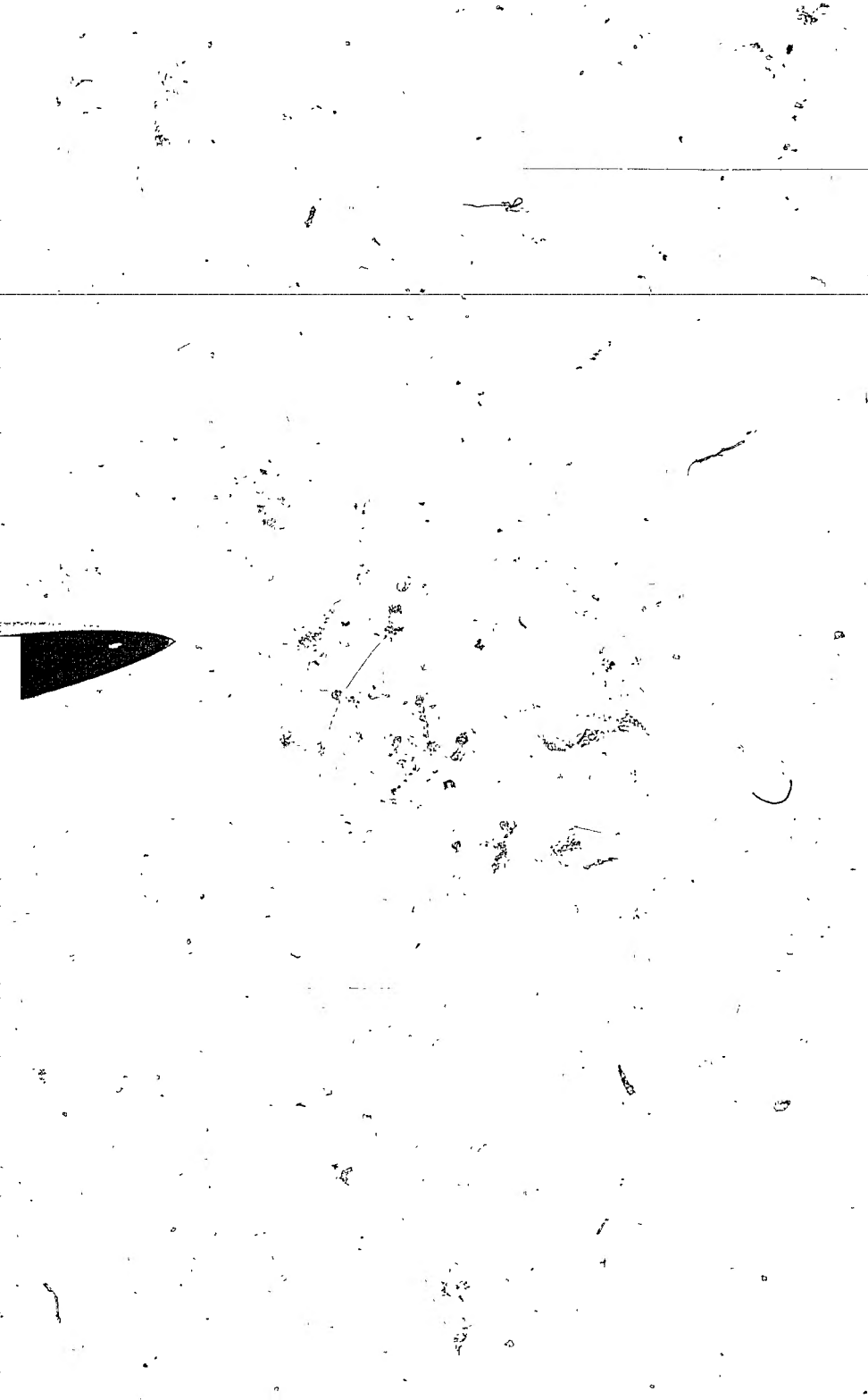


Church



Session 1907





# PROGRAMME

## QUARTER CENTENARY

September 15-22, 1907

### SABBATH, SEPT. 15.

11 a.m. and 7 p.m.—Sermons, Rev. Dr. Urquhart.  
3 p.m.—Sunday School rally with special addresses by Rev.  
Dr. Urquhart, Rev. D. M. McLaughlin and others.

### MONDAY, SEPT. 16.

Social reunion and historical evening under auspices of Ladies'  
Aid.

### TUESDAY, SEPT. 17.

"A Trip to the Holy Land," by Rev. W. A. MacLean, St. Giles'  
Church, Winnipeg, under the auspices of the Men's  
Brotherhood.

### WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18.

Devotional evening under Session auspices for the deepening  
of the spiritual life.

### THURSDAY, SEPT. 19.

Mission night under the auspices of the W.F.M.S. and Will-  
ing Workers.

Addresses—"Our Own Land," Hon. W. R. Motherwell; "The  
Lands Abroad," Rev. J. R. Harcourt, B.D., Mhow,  
India.

### FRIDAY, SEPT. 20.

Sacred concert under the auspices of the choir.

### SABBATH, SEPT. 22.

11 a.m. and 7 p.m.—Sermons, Rev. Dr. Carmichael.

## CHURCH OFFICERS, 1907.

Pastor—Rev. E. A. Henry, B. A.

Clerks of Session—Robert Martin, Minutes; J. B. Shaw, Roll;  
F. G. Haultain, Correspondence.

Board of Management—Alex. Ross, Chairman; J. M. Smith, Sec.  
Treas.

W.F.M.S.—President, Mrs. E. A. Henry; Secretary, Miss Kate  
McGregor; Treasurer, Mrs. R. B. Fergusson.

Men's Brotherhood—President, H. Lang, B.A.; Secretary, S. A.  
Hogarth.

Girls' Guild—President, Cora Williamson; Secretary, Ada Gra-  
ham.

Willing Workers—President, Mrs. T. N. Willing; Secretary, Miss  
Mary Rae; Treasurer, Mrs. J. B. Shaw.

Sabbath School—Supt. F. G. Haultain; Secretary Treasurer,  
Walter Martin.

### SESSION DISTRICTS AND ELDERS IN CHARGE, 1907.

- No. 1—Country—Mr. R. McKell.
- No. 2—East of Osler Street—Mr. A. S. Ross.
- No. 3—Osler Street—Mr. D. Greig.
- No. 4—Broad Street—Mr. J. R. Marshall.
- No. 5—Rose Street—Mr. Wm. Rothwell, B.A.
- No. 6—Hamilton Street south of 13th—Mr. H. Lang, B.A.
- No. 7—Hamilton Street north of 13th—Mr. J. Ballantyne.
- No. 8—Scarth Street south of 13th—Mr. J. B. Shaw.
- No. 9—Scarth Street north of 13th—Mr. J. Ferguson.
- No. 10—Cornwall Street south of 13th—Mr. M. Robson.
- No. 11—Cornwall Street north of 13th—Mr. W. H. Duncan.
- No. 12—Lorne Street south of 13th—Mr. J. Balfour.
- No. 13—Lorne Street north of 13th—Mr. R. Martin.
- No. 14—Smith Street south of 13th—Mr. R. F. Blacklock.
- No. 15—Smith Street north of 13th—Mr. J. W. Smyth.
- No. 16—McIntyre Street—Mr. J. A. Allan.
- No. 17—Albert Street—Mr. E. B. Hutcherson, B.A.
- No. 18—Angus Street and west—Mr. W. M. Logan.
- No. 19—Cornwall Street and east north of track—Mr. R. N. Weir.
- No. 20—Lorne to Angus north of track—Mr. J. H. Auld.
- No. 21—Rae to Cameron north of track—Mr. T. N. Willing.
- No. 22—Cameron to city limits west—Mr. J. Burrows.
- No. 23—West of city limits—Mr. Frank G. Haultain.



J. J. PATTERSON, B.A.



ALEX. URQUHART, PH. D.



## THE PASTORS OF KNOX CHURCH

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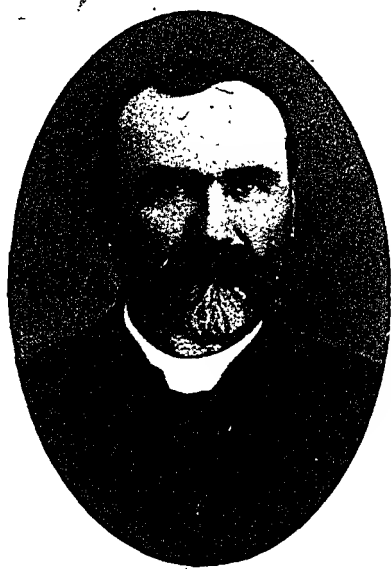
REV. A. URQUHART, PH.D.—Born in Invergordon, Rosshire, Scotland. Settled in Oxford County, Ontario. While a student intended offering for the Foreign Field but heard the call of the West. While an undergraduate in Knox College, Toronto, went to Winnipeg as assistant to Rev. C. B. Pitbaldo of St. Andrew's. Transferred to Regina owing to scarcity of men. Called and ordained as pastor of Regina, 1884. While there also acted as clerk of the huge Regina Presbytery and convenor of its Home Mission Committee. Called to Brandon, 1889. In 1894 resigned and went to Chicago for post graduate work at McCormick Seminary, securing degree of Ph.D. Settled at Indianapolis and later transferred to Escanaba, Michigan. Then undertook work at Cairo in the same State. Now pastor at Wyandotte, a manufacturing town near Detroit. Mrs. Urquhart was Miss Anna E. Drysdale, daughter of Matthew Drysdale of New York, and neice of John McCalla, St. Catherines, Ontario.

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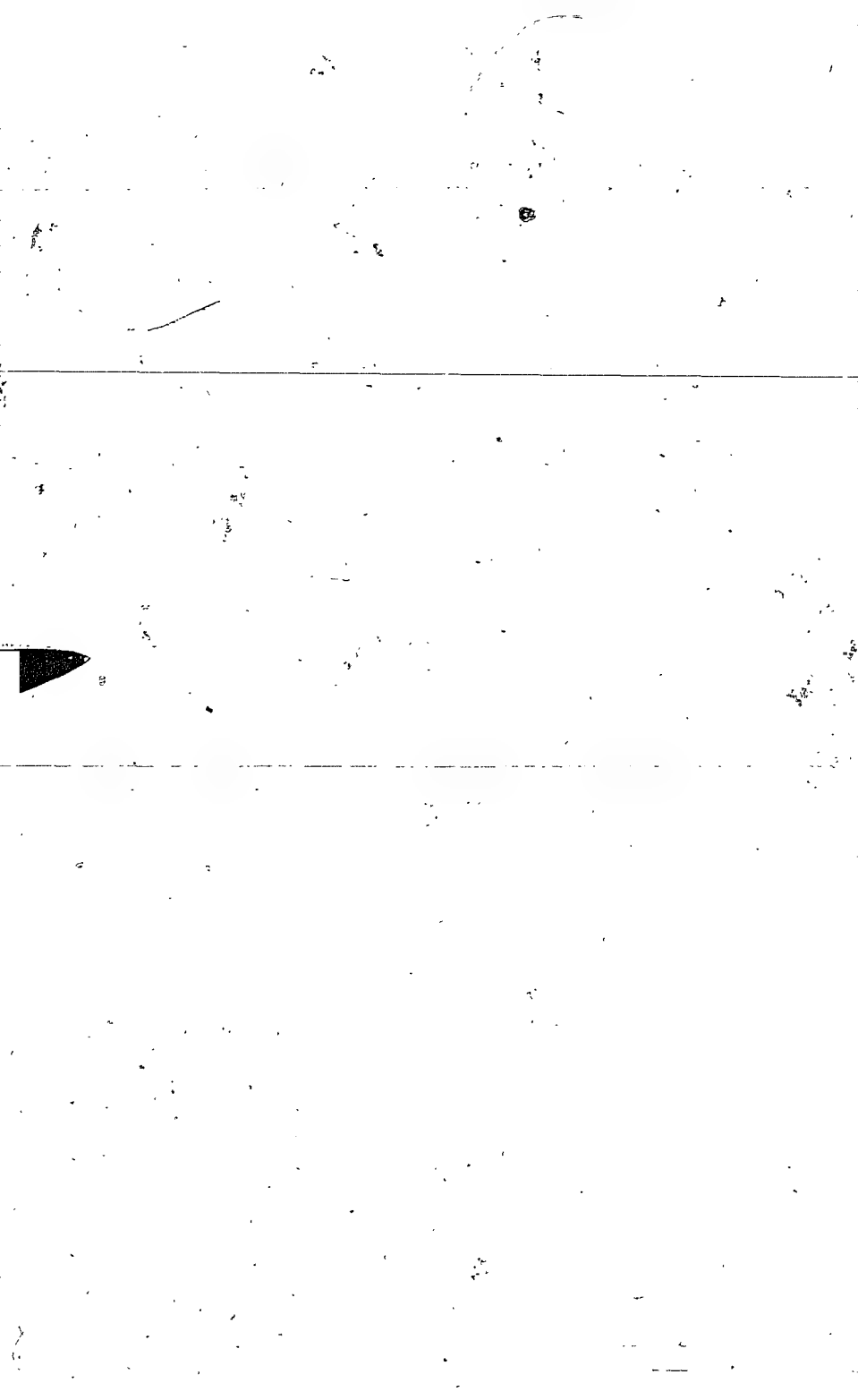
REV. J. A. CARMICHAEL,—Born in the township of London, Middlesex County, Ontario. Educated in the provincial public schools. For three years a public school teacher in his native province. Entered Knox College, Toronto, for training in theology. Removed to Princeton College, New Jersey, where he graduated 1875. Ordained May, 1875, at Washington, D.C. Pastor of Presbyterian Church at Manassa, Va., from 1875-1877. Settled over the charge of Columbus Ontario, 1877, remained there till 1890, when he was transferred to Regina. Moderator of Synod of Manitoba and North-West Territories, 1894. Granted honorary degree of D. D. by Manitoba College. Resigned his charge to become Superintendent of Missions for the Provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

REV. J. J. PATERSON, B.A.—Born in Dumfriesshire, Scotland. Early education received in Edinburgh. Removed to Canada and entered Toronto University, graduating there in 1894. Received theological training in Knox College, Toronto, graduating in 1897. Ordained and inducted into the pastoral charge of St. Andrew's Church, Arthur, Ontario, 1897. Removed to Geneva Church, Chesley, Ontario, 1900. Called to and settled in Knox Church, Regina, 1903. Returned to Ontario in 1906 and became minister of St. Andrew's, Sarnia. Under his ministry, new church buildings were erected at both Arthur, Ontario, and Regina, Saskatchewan.

REV. E. A. HENRY, B.A.—Born in Montreal. Educated in Toronto public schools and Jarvis Street collegiate. Graduate of Parkdale County model school. Teacher in Waterloo County. Graduate and gold medallist Toronto Normal, 1887. Teacher in Kent County. Entered Toronto University, 1889. Graduate with first class honors in philosophy, April, 1893. Graduate in honors of Knox College, April, 1895. Licensed by Toronto Presbytery, June 4, 1895. Married Miss Ida C. Taylor, of Harriston, June 11, 1895. Ordained and inducted minister of Brandon, Manitoba, August 2, 1895. Settled in Hamilton, January, 1903. Inducted in Regina, May 24, 1906.



DR. CARMICHAEL.



# HISTORICAL SKETCH

## OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN REGINA

1882 — 1907

**T**WENTY-FIVE years ago there was little of Regina except the great wide-stretching prairie on which were pitched a few tents, and beyond to the west the buildings of the North-West Mounted Police barracks, near the bend of what was known as the Pile-o'-Bones creek, or in its Indian form, the Ooscana, now called Wascana.

The expectation was that near this latter point the city would be established and speculators were waiting in tents to take up the nearby homesteads.

The final decision, however, was different and about Thursday or Friday, August 26 or 27, Governor Dewdney formally named the present site.

A rush took place and before a week was over quite a number of tents and ready-made modern houses formed the nucleus of the new city.

The C.P.R. was under construction and the Government through Governor Dewdney was negotiating with the Indians over the details of their removal to their reserves.

Rev. J. W. Mitchell, lately of Blackheath, in Hamilton Presbytery, and now of Bancroft, in the Presbytery of Kingston, had taken a trip West for his health and reaching Regina about this period held religious services on Sabbath, September 4. He preached in a large tent that stood behind where the present Peart Bros.' hardware store is on the corner of South Railway and Rose streets. It was a livery and stable tent from which the horses and buckboards had been removed for the occasion. The text of the preacher was I Peter 2:21 and the subject "Christ the Pattern Man."

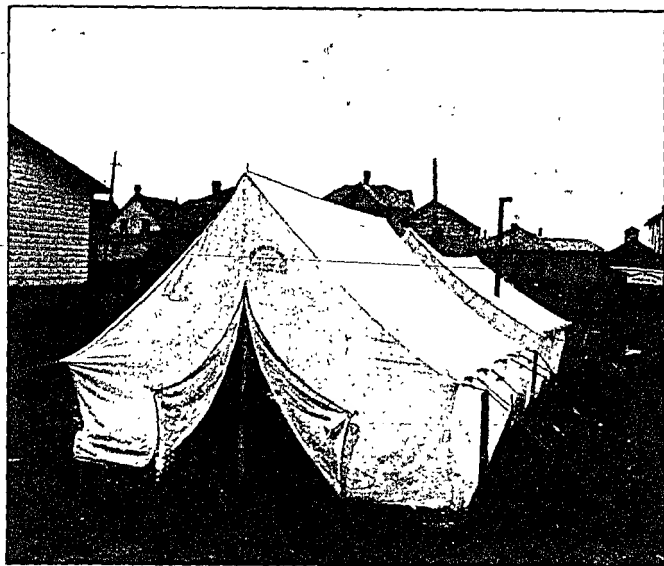
On the following Sabbath, September 11th, in the same tent Mr. Mitchell again held service, preaching from Galatians 4:4-5 on the topic "The Preparation of the World for the Mission of Christ."

Rev. George Bryce (now Dr. Bryce of Winnipeg), asked Mr. Mitchell to return, and later for seven weeks in March and April, 1883, he conducted worship in the upper storey of a ready-made building which had been sent in by the Home Mission Committee and which was used both as church and manse. It was erected in a lot about where the Regina "Standard" now occupies offices on Rose street. For a time the lower part was inhabited as a dwelling by a lawyer and his wife and the upper part was also used as a Masonic temple. The building still exists and was for a time the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Tofft, two doors south of the English Church on the west side of McIntyre street.

Some buildings had been erected the preceding fall and winter but most lived under canvas and suffered severely from cold.

The leader of the singing at that first service was Mr. Mellis, who became postmaster at Kippen, in Huron County, Ontario.

In the following March the preacher was a retired minister named J. G. Gordon who removed later to Moose Jaw.



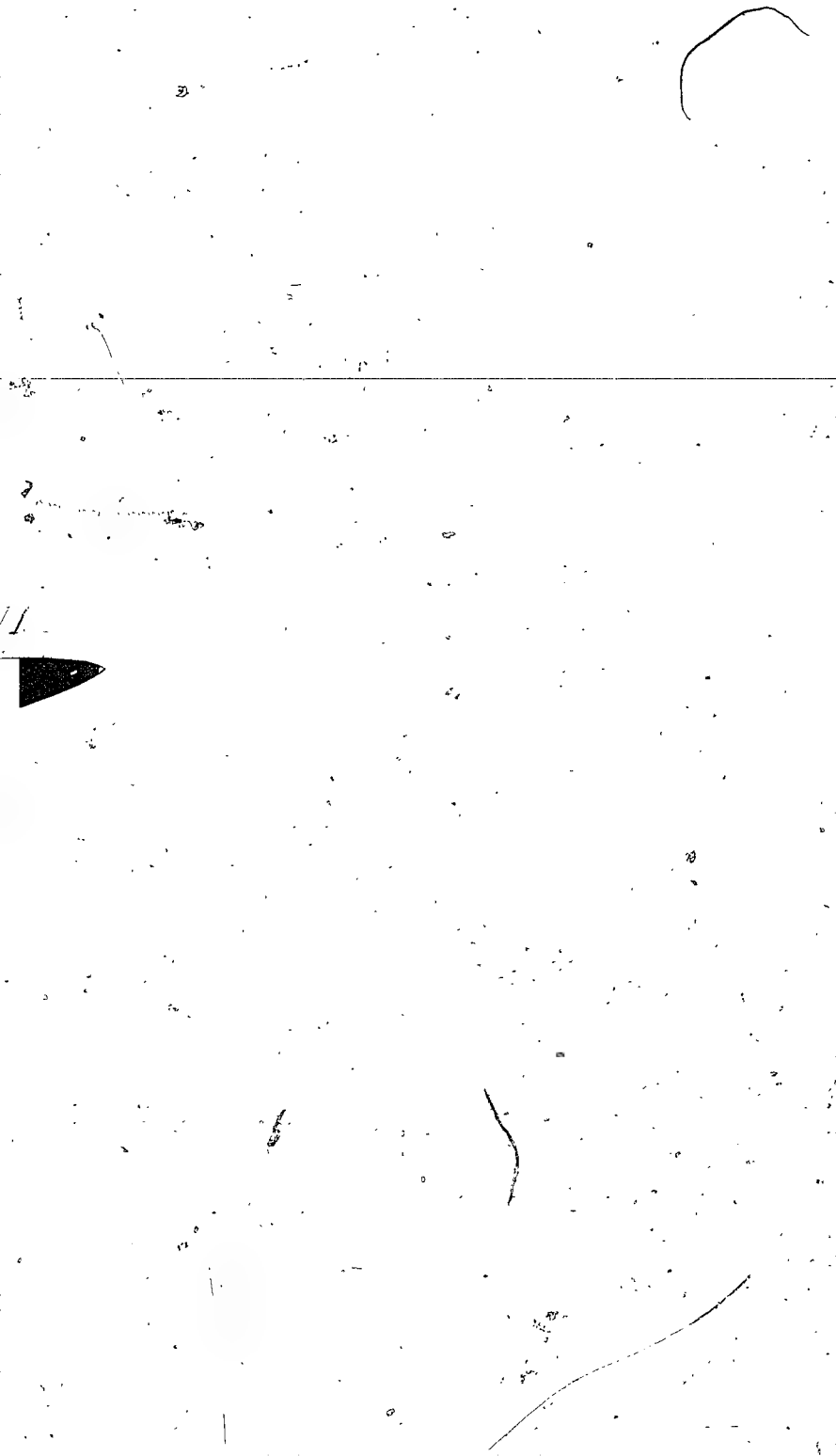
OLD TIMERS' MEETING HOUSE.



WHAT IS LEFT OF THE FIRST ORGAN.



INTERIOR OF CHURCH.



During these early days services were held at intervals at Indian Head and Moose Jaw, and the changed conditions in the West may be seen from the fact that an attempt at steam ploughing was given up because of the rough, tough character of the prairie soil.

The next building in use was McCusker's Hall, still to be found on Hamilton Street. It was occupied for about a year, most of which time Rev. J. M. Sutherland, of Nova Scotia, was the missionary in charge. The congregation soon outgrew their quarters and after a few days over McDonald's blacksmith shop rented a new building erected by McNichol Bros. on the site of the present Lansdowne Hotel. On the second floor was a hall which was utilized until the old Knox Church was opened in August, 1885. It was described as a cheerless place without plaster or interior adornment but regularly crowded with worshippers.

Owing to a great dearth in the available supply of men Rev. D. M. Gordon, minister of Knox Church, Winnipeg, and convenor of the Western Home Mission Committee (he is now Rev. Dr. Gordon; Principal of Queen's University, Kingston), requested Mr. Alexander Urquhart, the assistant of Rev. C. B. Pitblado, of St. Andrew's Church, to go to Regina for a couple of Sabbaths. This he did and found a people dismayed through irregularity of supply. By arrangement with the Presbytery and St. Andrew's Church, Mr. Urquhart remained in Regina all that summer and plans were formed for definite organization.

One of the voices often heard in the old McNichol's Hall was that of the Rev. James Robertson who was Missionary Superintendent and became one of the great ecclesiastical statesmen of Western Canada.

On the 12th of March, 1883, a petition was sent to the Presbytery of Manitoba, which was the sole Presbytery at that time for all Western Canada, to send pulpit supply and to meet with the people and organize a congregation. Among the names of the workers of those pioneer days were the following: J. G. Gordon, T. C. Johnstone, T. Pirret, A. D. Ferguson,

Dr. Lafferty, D. D. Reid, J. A. MacCaul. Mrs. J. A. Kerr was organist, Mr. MacCaul choir leader, and among those who formed the choir were Mr. Williamson, Sr., Mr. Reid, Miss Gilroy and Miss Minnie Gilroy.

On August 10, 1883, a congregation was duly formed with Rev. James Robertson in the chair.

On motion of Dr. Lafferty, seconded by F. C. Tait, it was decided to name the congregation "Knox Church, Regina."

The first elders were:

J. S. Laidlaw,

F. C. Tait,

A. D. Ferguson.

The first Board of Management consisted of Alexander Shepphard, Mr. Johnston, Dr. Lafferty, J. A. MacCaul, John McIntyre, W. McGirr, D. D. Reid, W. C. Fowler, J. A. Kerr, T. C. Johnstone. Mr. A. D. Ferguson was the first secretary-treasurer.

Mr. Urquhart promised on his return to college that fall that when he graduated he would come back and carry on the work. The new conditions raised the hopes of the people and new life seized on the members of the congregation who began to plan for aggressive work.

In May, 1884, Mr. Urquhart was ordained by the Presbytery of Manitoba, was called July 10, and inducted into the Regina charge August 12 of that year.

At once plans were begun for a permanent church building and a generous and hearty response was given by the people, so that on July 26, 1885, Rev. Dr. J. M. King, Principal of Manitoba College, preached the dedicatory sermons in the new building.

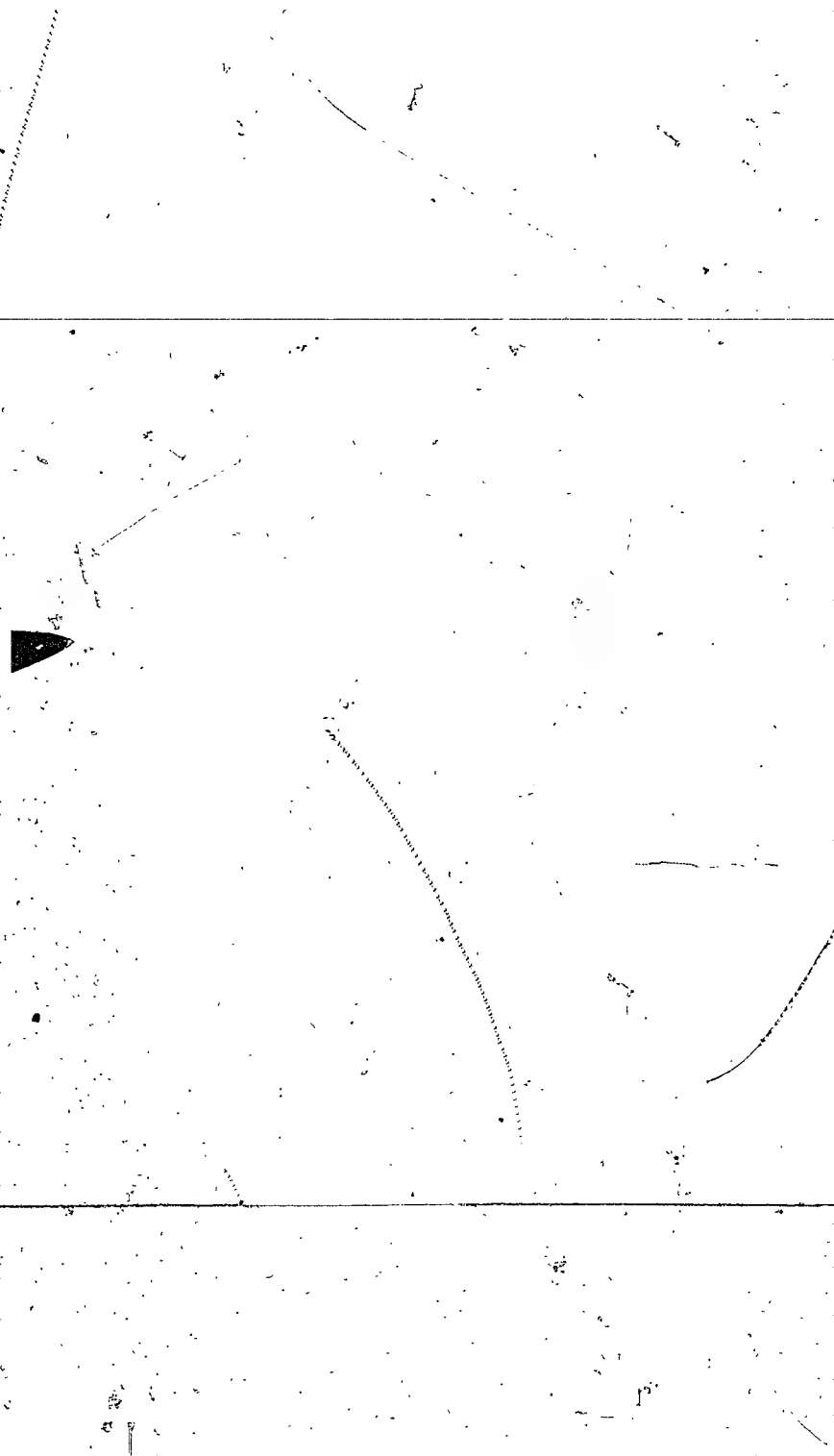
This building occupied the site on which the new post office and customs house is now being erected on the corner of Scarth street and Eleventh avenue.

Messrs. D. Mowat, P. Lamont and J. A. MacCaul were especially active workers on the Building Committee.

Within a year the congregation crowded the new structure to its full capacity.



MCCUSKER'S SHOP, USED FOR SERVICE 1884.



In February, 1887, T. Pirret, John MacCaul and J. J. Campbell were added to the Eldership.

On March 22, 1887, the Session decided on the use of unfermented wine at the Sacrament. During that year they also divided the bread at communion into squares and endorsed the principle of individual communion cups, although the actual use of them has only taken place during the year 1907.

The first Elders' Districts were five in number:

No. 1—East of Broad Street.

No. 2—North of Eleventh Ave. and east of Scarth St.

No. 3—North of Eleventh Ave. and west of Scarth St.

No. 4—South of Eleventh Ave. and east of Scarth St.

No. 5—South of Eleventh Ave. and west of Scarth St.

The following is a quotation from a letter prepared by Rev. Mr. Urquhart:

"The Presbyterian Church always commanded the respect of the community and on occasions of social lectures or anything of a general nature, Gov. Dewdney and his wife as well as others of the governmental staff gave the influence of their presence to the new and progressive congregation; and their personal kindness to Mrs. Urquhart and myself is one of the pleasant memories of our work in the West.

There were settlements in Long Lake and Carrsdale where Presbyterians were somewhat numerous and at regular intervals these fields were supplied and thus kept together as the nucleus of a church in each place. The Rev. Hugh MacKay of Round Lake, supplied the Regina pulpit in my absence.

I well remember a Saturday spent at Carrsdale when we got together sixty men and erected a temporary building out of lumber that was not required for immediate use and was loaned for the purpose of erecting the first Presbyterian Church in that community. It is now the Lumsden charge, consisting of Lumsden and Forest.

Finally a student was sent in by Knox College Missionary Society and later the two fields were separated, each supporting a student missionary. Since the Presbyterian Church had

stood by these people in the early days, they remained true to her and as far as my knowledge goes, no other denomination was encouraged to locate in either place.

The Regina congregation was thus possessed of a missionary spirit from the beginning, for whenever it was possible to secure supply for the pulpit the pastor found openings awaiting his attention in the outlying settlements.

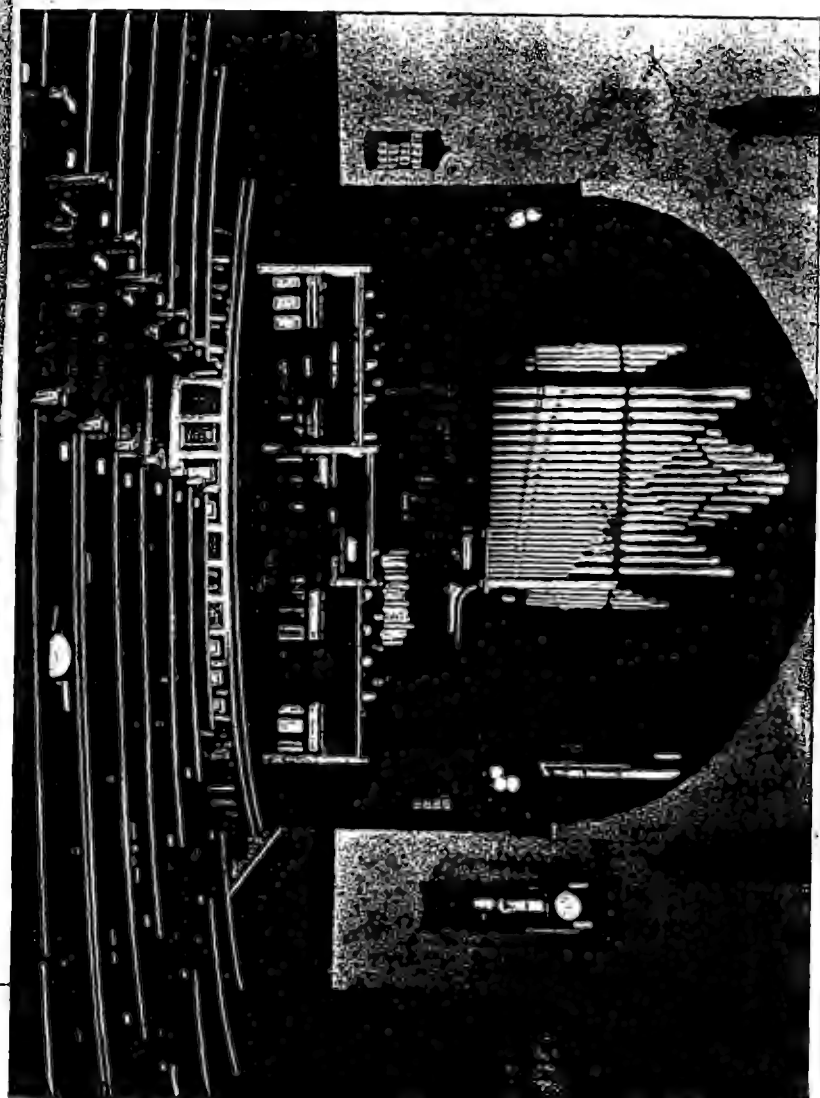
In Sept., 1885, the first meeting of Regina Presbytery was held (at Wolseley I think). The late P. S. Livingstone was the first moderator and I was appointed clerk. The duties of clerk and also chairman of the H.M. Com. with forty mission stations to care for was no small task for a beginner in addition to the pastoral work in a new and growing town.

The F. M. Com. also honored me in asking me to take a certain oversight of the Indian work on Piapot's Reserve. Out of this grew the idea of the Industrial School located at Regina and for this the Presbyterian Church owes much to Governor Dewdney. The interest and impartial judgment he always displayed in conversation regarding the work of the Foreign Mission Committee was most admirable and he never hesitated to do anything reasonable to forward the cause of righteousness and morality in a new land where his personal influence counted for much.

All this time the Regina Church was growing and prospering and the membership increased to 125 and the S.S. from 32 to 150.

One of the interesting features was the regular attendance of the N.W.M.P., who came in full dress parade and occupied the seats on the right of the pulpit.

In 1887 the General Assembly met for the first time in Winnipeg. The C.P.R. gave free transportation as far West as Regina and the Government made arrangements to convey as many as wished to go to the Indian schools on a tour of inspection. This was a red letter day for Regina and on the following Sunday Dr. McMullan, Drs. McLaren, Wardrobe, Hart and Mullan, of Fergus, were listened to with rapt attention.





The Regina Church offered to entertain the visitors and about forty availed themselves of the invitation.

Mr. C. J. Atkinson, editor of the Journal, was superintendent of our Sunday School and a specialist in this work. He left nothing undone to make this part of the work a success.

A Ladies' Co-operative Society was organized and plans laid and carried out for regular visitation by the ladies of the church. The "Record" was placed in each home and strangers were called upon and welcomed.

Among others who in many ways helped us we may not forget Major McGibbon, formerly of Montréal. He was a first rate Presbyterian and was ever ready to do his part to further the interests of the church.

N. F. Davin, editor of the Leader, was one of my best friends. While not a Presbyterian, he in many ways encouraged and helped us and when occasion required was loyal to his friends and his interests."

In March, 1889, Mr. Urquhart was called to Brandon, and on May 28, 1890, Rev. J. A. Carmichael, of Columbus, Ont., was inducted as the new minister.

In December, 1890, there were added to the Session Messrs. A. Cunningham and Robert Martin.

In 1892 Mr. James Balfour became an Elder and during February, 1895, Messrs. Wm. Rothwell, A. S. Ross, W. J. Brotherton, J. A. Mitchell and J. R. Marshall.

In 1891 the Regina Industrial Indian School was erected and Rev. A. J. McLeod, the Principal, was chosen an Elder to oversee the district to the west of the city. The work was not carried out without difficulty. The Session records bear testimony to the presence of the ever-ready enemies of the church, viz., the traffic in drink and the spirit of worldliness. Now and again the strenuous character of the records is lightened by unconscious humor as e.g., when it is solemnly inserted in one report that "on the morning upon which nominations for Elders should have been made the fire alarm necessitated the closing of the services and prevented the nominations taking place."

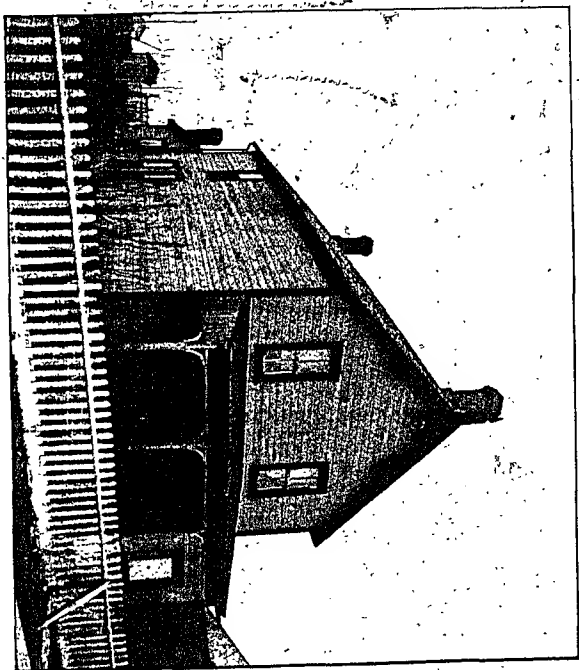
The growth of the city made necessary the increase in the number of districts for Session oversight.

In September, 1902, a very high honor was conferred on both the minister and the congregation when Manitoba College granted to Rev. Mr. Carmichael the degree of Doctor of Divinity as a token of appreciation for his splendid services to the Home Mission work of Western Canada. For years Mr. Carmichael acted as Home Mission Convenor of the immense territory known as Regina Presbytery and by hours of labor at home and by miles of travel among the fields helped to strengthen the stakes and lengthen the cords of the church as well as to cheer and stimulate the lonely laborers working for the Kingdom over the vast and sparsely settled district of Assiniboia. How much the Western church owes to Dr. Carmichael for unselfish labors that demanded great sacrifices will only be known when the whole account is presented before God.

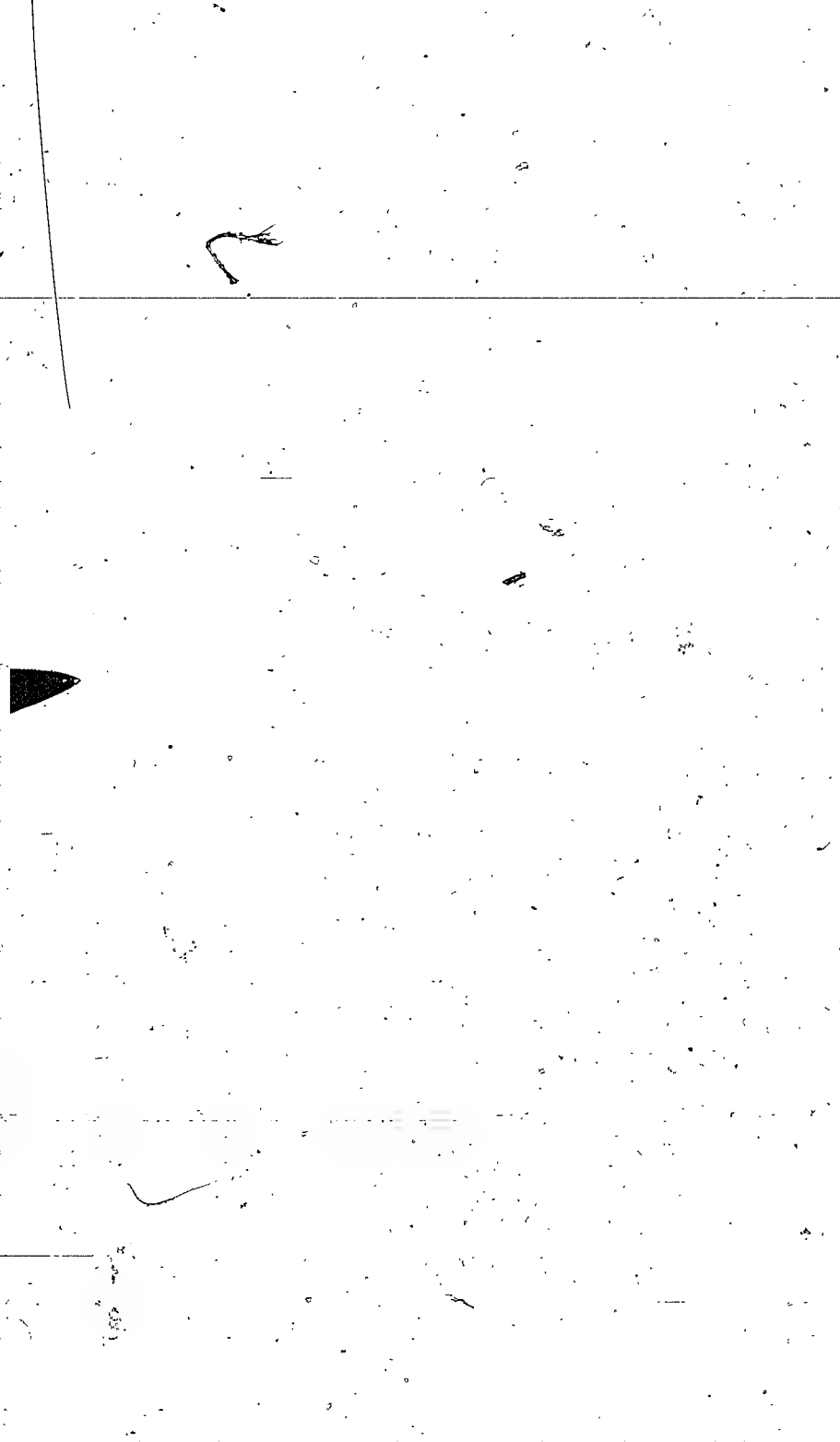
During all these years the work among the young was diligently looked after under the leadership of the following who at different periods filled the office of Sabbath School Superintendent: John MacCaul, J. J. Campbell, C. J. Atkinson, Robert Martin, Hugh A. Robson, James Balfour and J. L. Bryant. At present efficient service is being rendered by Mr. Frank Haultain.

In July, 1902, Dr. Carmichael was called by the Canadian Church to be one of Dr. Robertson's successors in the superintendency of the Great West Home Mission Field, he having placed on him the charge of Manitoba and Saskatchewan provinces. For over a year the congregation was vacant until in September, 1903, Rev. J. J. Paterson was called from Chesley, Ontario. His pastorate was very brief, largely owing to the state of his health, and in March, 1906, he accepted a call to Sarnia, Ontario, where he now labors.

It was during Mr. Paterson's ministry that a very important forward move was made. The magnificent resources of Western Canada had already drawn the attention of the world. Population increased so rapidly that the Government of Can-



1920 MCINTYRE STREET.  
FIRST MANSE AND CHURCH, 1883.



ada deemed it wise to constitute two new provinces and the movement was consummated in the formation of Saskatchewan and Alberta. The renewed activity found all over the West, and the ascertained possibilities of the soil of Saskatchewan had its effect in Regina which began to advance by leaps and bounds until it has become the capital city and chief distributing centre between Winnipeg and the Rockies. With growth in the size and population of the city the church accommodation, already overcrowded, became impossible and plans were adopted for the erection of the present beautiful cathedral-like pile on the corner of Twelfth Avenue and Lorne Street. The supervision of the work was placed in the care of the following Building Committee: A. F. Angus, chairman, and Messrs. James Balfour, Walter Martin, Robert Martin, W. H. Duncan, P. McAra, Jr., J. R. Marshall, J. C. McLachlan, R. B. Fergusson, A. B. Perry, A. S. Ross, W. G. Pettingell, W. T. Mollard, W. M. Williamson, James Grassick.

Just before Mr. Paterson's removal the following were added to the Session Roll: Messrs. J. B. Shaw, Frank Haultain, James Miller, W. H. Duncan, Robert McKell.

The corner stone of the new church was laid on July 3rd, 1905, by Rev. Dr. Carmichael, and the building being completed was opened by Rev. Dr. Carmichael on the first Sabbath of March, 1906. Rev. J. W. MacMillan, B.A., of St. Andrew's, Winnipeg, preached on the second Sabbath.

The enormous development may be seen from the fact that already the new large edifice is unable to accommodate those who seek admission and plans are under way for opening a second church north of the track.

The present minister, Rev. E. A. Henry, B.A., who was called from Knox Church, Hamilton, was inducted into the pastorate on May 24, 1906, and under his leadership with an efficient band of workers large things are expected for God in a land of limitless possibilities of influence.

The present Session consists of Mr. Robert Martin, Clerk of Minutes; Mr. J. B. Shaw, Clerk of Roll; Mr. Frank Haultain.

tain, Clerk of Correspondence; Messrs. W. H. Duncan, James Balfour, R. McKell, J. R. Marshall, W. Rothwell, B.A., A. S. Ross, D. Greig, F. H. Auld, J. A. Allan, M. Robson, J. Ferguson, Jas. Ballantyne, R. F. Blacklock, H. Lang, B.A., E. B. Hutcherson, B.A., Dr. W. A. Thomson, T. N. Willing, W. J. Smyth, W. M. Logan, R. N. Weir, James Burrows.

The present Board of Management is made up of Alex. Ross, chairman; J. M. Smith, secretary-treasurer; P. McCra, Jr., W. M. Williamson, L. T. McDonald, Dr. W. A. Thomson, Jas. Ballantyne, W. Martin.

For what has been accomplished glory belongeth with God. For the future, dependence is placed on Divine grace united with the needed consecration of a willing people.

The Red River Settlement was founded by Earl of Selkirk, 1812.

Rev. John Black arrived at Kildonan, 1851, after a journey of eight weeks from the east.

Rev. James Nesbit became an assistant in 1862 and later opened a mission at Prince Albert among the Crees of North Saskatchewan.

The Presbytery of Manitoba was organised 1870, with four ministers and nine congregations.

Manitoba College was established 1871.

In 1884 there were three Presbyteries; in 1885 there were four; in 1894 there were nine. Today between Lake Superior and the Pacific there are twenty-three.

In 1872 Knox Church, Winnipeg, was organised.

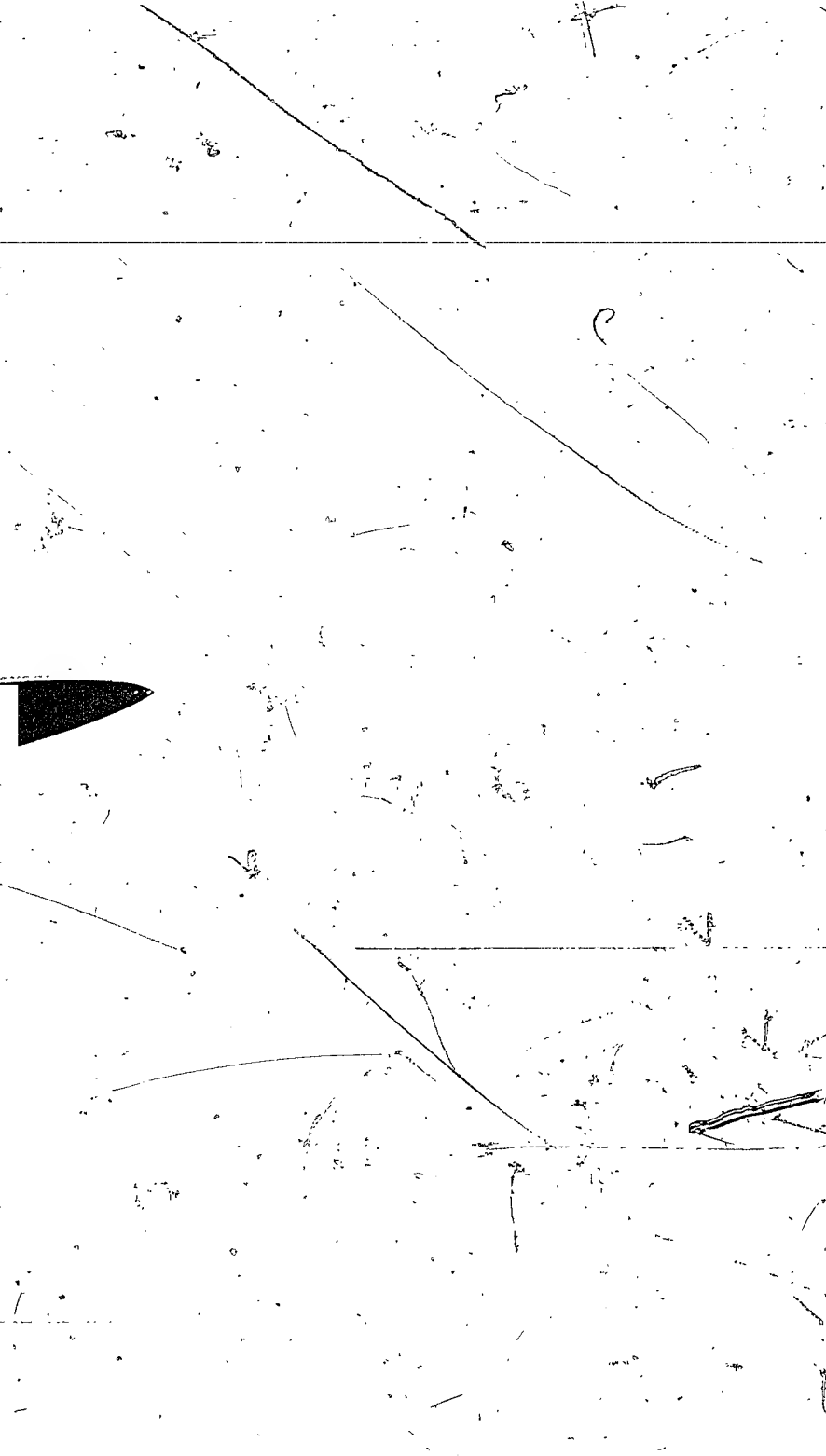
Today there are over fifteen congregations in Winnipeg alone, and between Winnipeg and Calgary there are nearly 150 self-sustaining charges, between 25 and 50 augmented and over 200 missions.

Each of these have from one to four preaching points. Nor does this include Indian missions and the great development in British Columbia.

And the end is not yet—rather the work is only beginning on the great Western plains of Saskatchewan and Alberta.



MANSE, 1907.



## FIRSTS IN REGINA.

First preacher—Rev. J. W. Mitchell.

First pastor—Rev. Alex. Urquhart.

First Session—F. C. Tait, J. S. Laidlaw, A. D. Ferguson, Alex.

Sheppard, W. Johnston, Dr. Lafferty, John McIntyre, W. McGirr,

D. B. Reid, W. C. Fowler, J. A. Kerr, T. C. Johnstone.

First Secretary Treasurer—A. D. Ferguson.

First Sunday School Supt.—John MacCaul.

First meeting place—A tent.

First Church building—Corner Eleventh Ave. and Scarth Street.



MRS. W. L. ALLEN



MRS. B. SMITH



MRS. W. L. ALLEN



MRS. L. J. SMITH



MRS. M. L. SMITH



MRS. M. L. SMITH



MRS. M. L. SMITH



MRS. M. L. SMITH



MRS. J. SMITH



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MRS. J. SMITH



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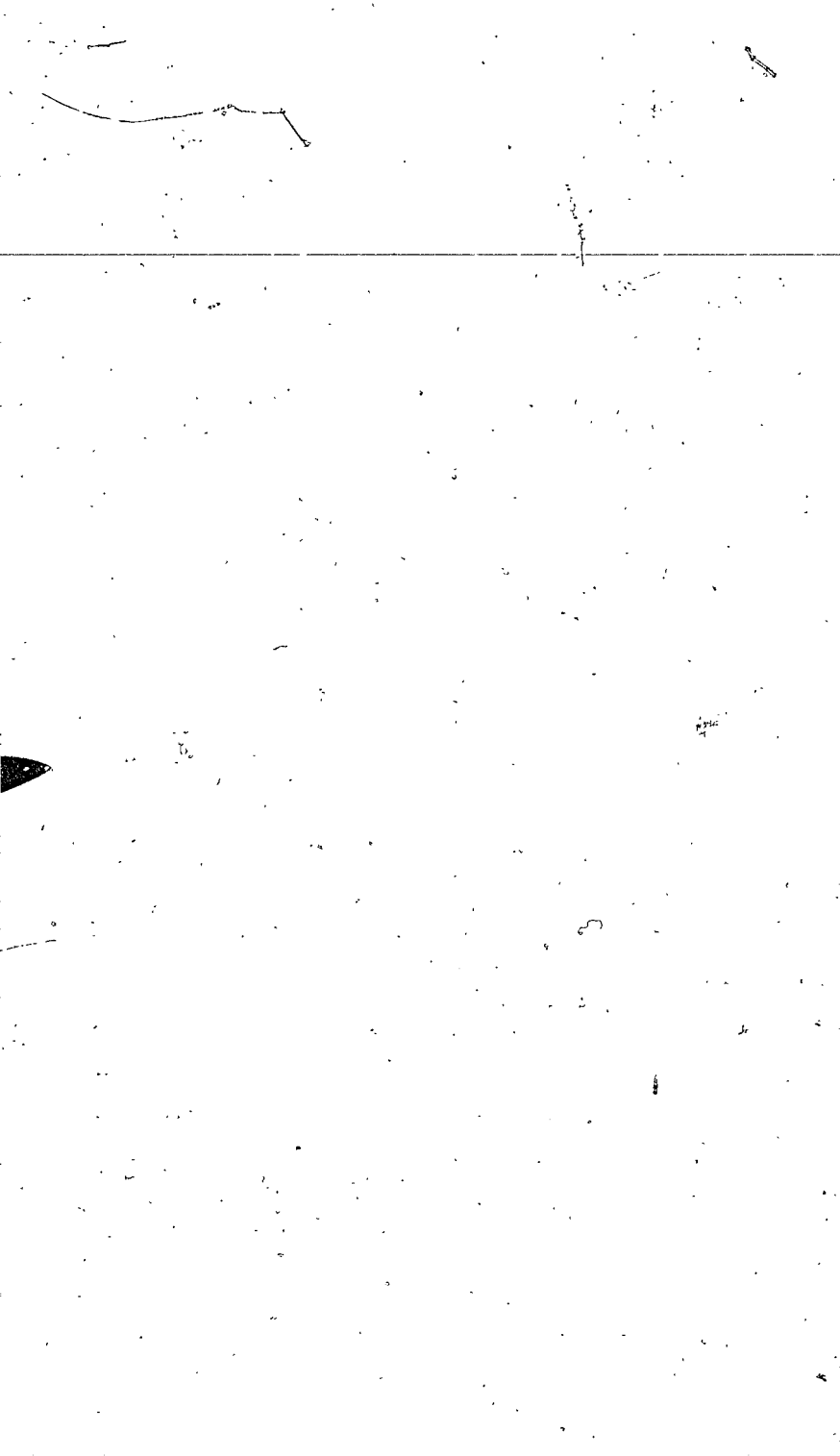
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# REGINA

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A City of Many Industries, with all the Characteristics  
of a Prosperous Commercial Community.

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## "THE QUEEN CITY OF THE PLAINS"

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Twenty-five Years See Early Pioneer Encampment  
Become the Thriving Capital of a  
Great Province.

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From the Morning Leader, April 27, 1907.

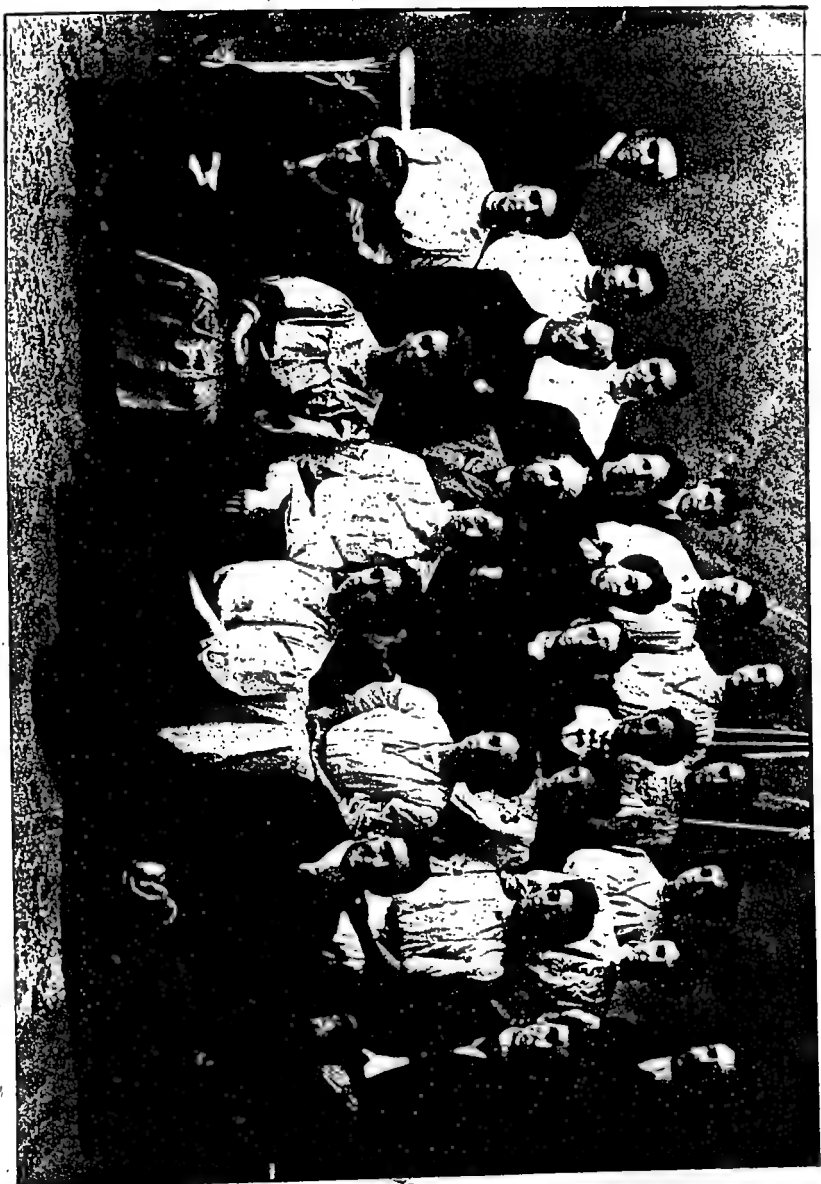
**R**EGINA is just twenty-five years old. Twenty-five years ago the buffalo ranged the plains on which the city of today stands, undisturbed save by foraging expeditions of roving Indians and the occasional passage of some adventurous spirits from Eastern civilization seeking excitement and big game. In May, 1882, an advance party of settlers arrived at what was then known as Pile o' Bones Creek, near where the present reservoir is now located. It consisted of T. S. Gore, D.L.S., H. G. Forsyth, Geo. S. Patton, Geo. B. Moffatt, Inspector N.W.M.P., T. C. Kerr, Geo. R. Binger, Harry LeJenne and T. N. Christie. On the following 10th of June the small

party of pioneers was suggested by the arrival of D. S. McCannel and his brothers John and Neil McCannel, Archie McCannel, Hector McGilvray and Donald McDougall, who camped on the edge of the Wascana, close to the present jail site.

The first movement to the great "Last West" had commenced.

Describing the spot where these pioneers of the city of today first pitched their tents, full of enthusiasm at the prospects which they believed to lie before the country of boundless rolling plains, the early historian of Regina, J. W. Powers, wrote in 1887:

"A few miles down the creek from the site of the North-West Mounted Police buildings, stands a small hill or butte which some years ago bore on its modest crest a collection or (pile) of buffalo bones. In the buffalo hunting days hunters usually camped at this crossing of the stream, killing and preparing for winter the bison captured in the fall hunt. The rich and vast prairie for miles around the 'pile' was a favorite haunt of the buffalo, and where could a hunter's camp and pemmican factory be more conveniently established than contiguous to the butte aforesaid? That great essential, water, was at hand; poles were to be had for drying scaffolds; the adjacent grounds were level as billiard tables for the stretching and drying of the skins, and above all, the spot lay in the centre of a region abounding in choice game. Every season contributed its quota of bones to the 'pile' and the red man's nomenclature, which is of a piece with his entire surroundings, readily furnished a name to the meandering creek which drained that section of country. *Oskana* in the Cree language means *bones*, and from this word is derived the more mellifluous and dignified Wascana. And the tortuous stream, which has its marshy source fifteen miles south-west of the Hurricane Hills, and meanders north-westwards along a dozen townships until it reaches the Qu'Appelle river some twenty miles from Regina, is now known to the map-makers and the world in general as the Wascana, or Pile o' Bones Creek."



SUNDAY SCHOOL STAFF, 1907.



At nine o'clock on the morning of the 23rd of August, 1882, the Canadian Pacific Railway in its march across the continent reached the banks of the Wascana, a large party assembling in Mr. VanHorn's special car for the purpose of being present at the christening of the new North-West capital.

Of Regina as it appeared in those early days an interesting sketch was some years ago published in "Men of Canada," and the following extracts will serve to demonstrate at least to some extent the transformation which has been effected:

"Settlers now began to arrive rapidly. They all encamped close to the railway track, on what was then a gore, now transformed (with some assistance from the town) into C.P.R. gardens; an improvement brought about chiefly through the energy of Mr. Thos. E. Birbeck, the popular master of the depot. Mr. D. Mowat and his brothers were the first to open business, viz., as grocers, under the style of Mowat Brothers; Mr. J. W. Smith (Smith & Fergusson) was the first to build a residence; and Mr. McIntyre was the first to let a house to a tenant (Mr. J. E. Sprague). The canvas city was fast becoming transformed to an elegant lumber town and this is rapidly giving way to a city of handsome brick structures, the clay for which (as well as for pottery) is found in the neighborhood. The "roughing it" by the first-comers forms the most interesting period of the town's history. The oldtimers are full of gossip of its early days. The post office was a very primitive affair. Whenever letters arrived they were handed to one of the storekeepers, who tossed them into an empty orange box and each man came and picked out his own. This was hardly satisfactory, as if there were not a letter for any particular person, there was nothing to prevent his covering his disappointment by taking one belonging to someone else. Accordingly Mr. E. B. Read (the first tinsmith) collected a subscription of six fifty-cent pieces to telegraph a memorial to the post office inspector at Winnipeg. The work was undertaken by Rev. W. J. Hewitt, Methodist minister (who had a gospel tent at the place) and as a result a post office was granted with Mr.

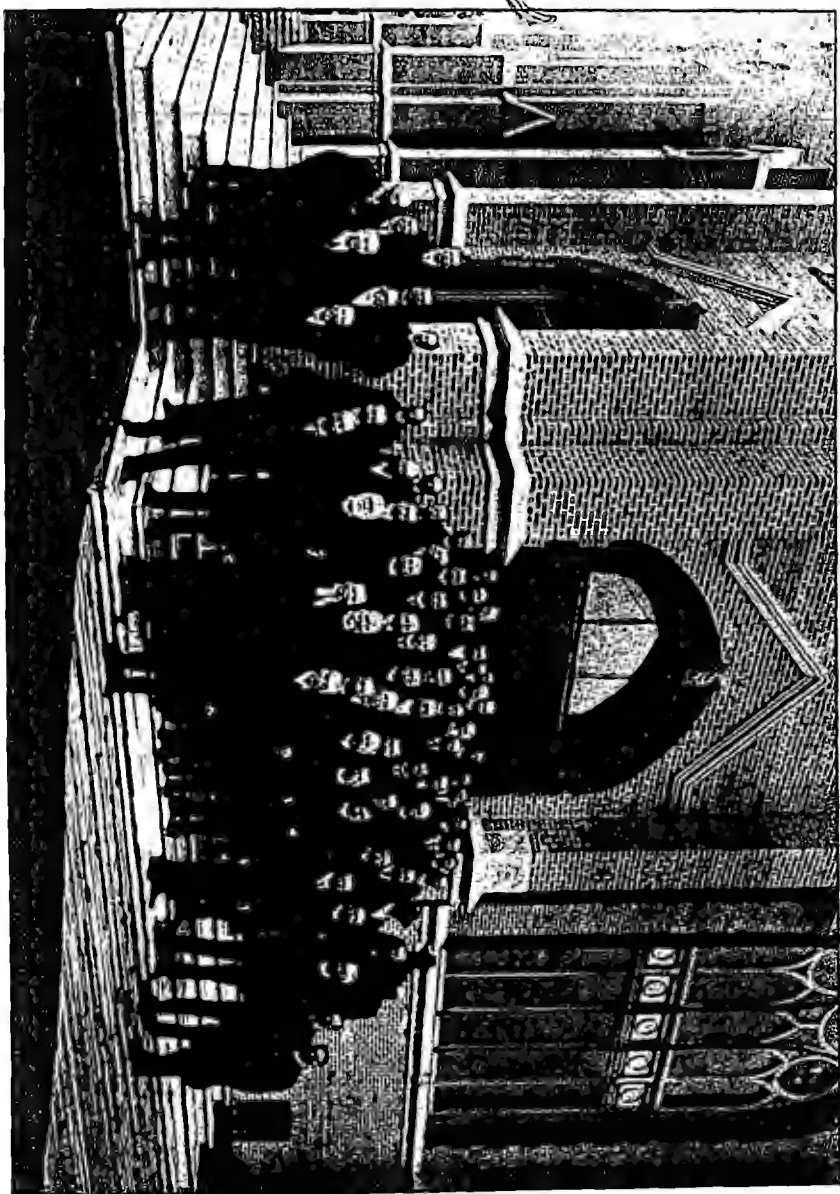
Joseph C. Irvine as postmaster, and a very popular official he proved. It is worth mentioning that the gospel tent was next to the billiard tent, and while services were going on Sundays and other days, the clinking of the billiard balls was distinctly audible to the worshippers as were the praying and preaching to the billiard players.

"As in all pioneer places prices at first were very high. Before wells were sunk water had to be fetched from the creeks. The ordinary price was 50c. a barrel, but occasionally the price ran to \$5; wood which had to be hauled a long distance fetched as much as \$14 a load. and \$3 a cord for sawing. Bread was 75c. a loaf, and teamsters, naturally in great demand, got \$10 a day or \$1.50 an hour. Carpenters received \$5 a day. Tinsmiths made little fortunes. On the other hand, the actual products of the country were cheap. A buffalo coat could be bought for \$15.

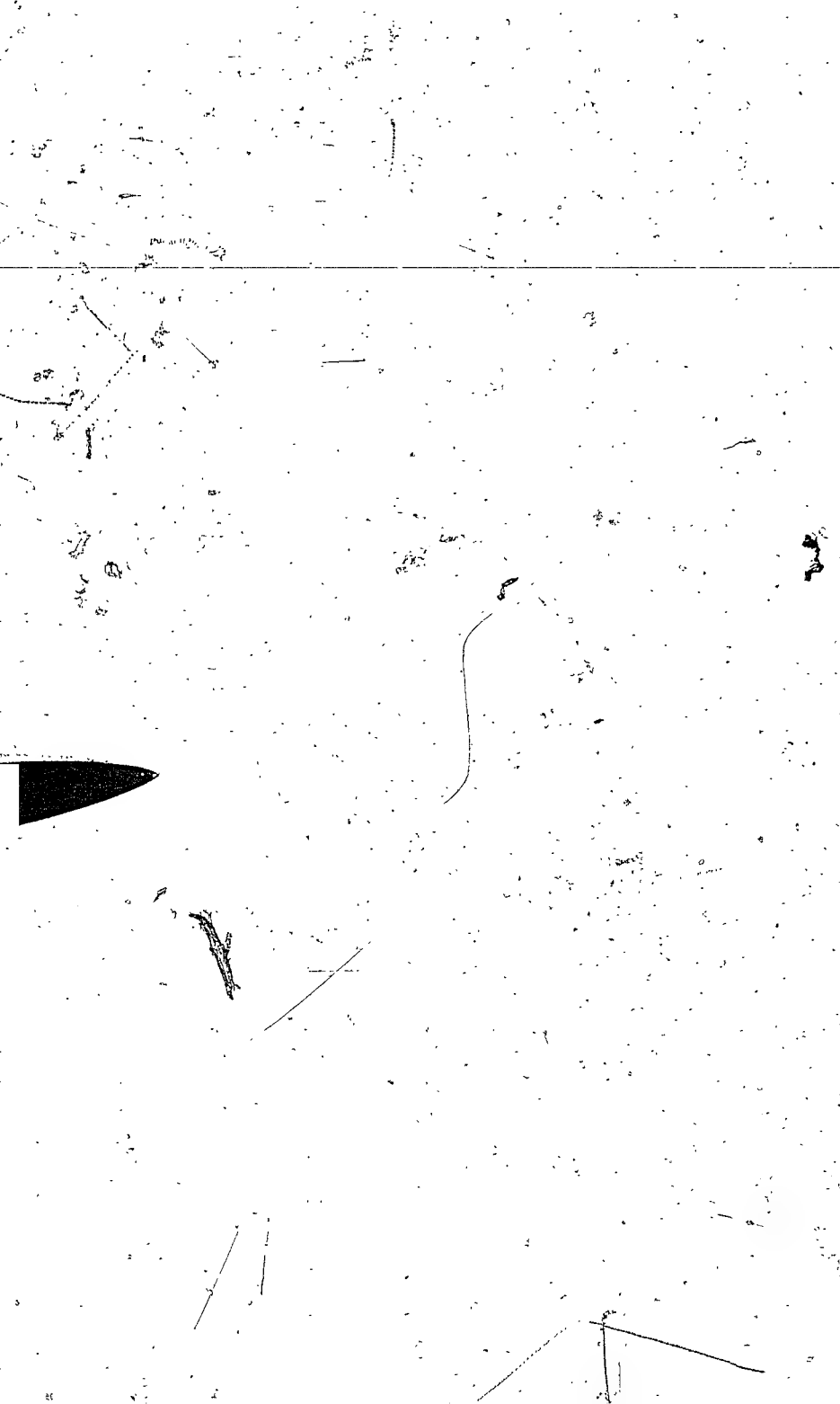
"It is worthy of note that among the first settlers of Regina the 'rough element' was almost entirely absent."

During the eighties and the early nineties the growth of the city was slow. The "Last West" had indeed been discovered and its limitless possibilities were spoken of in confidence by many. But it had not yet come into its own. The world as a whole had yet to be convinced of the country's resources and the opportunities which it offered, open-handed and in no niggard way, to all who would come in and take a hand in the pioneer work incident to the making of a peopled, prosperous country out of the "far-flung fenceless prairie."

The usual signs of healthy development made their appearance in orderly succession. In 1883 a fire brigade was formed and in the same year the first school house was erected. As the Territorial capital, various government offices and buildings made their appearance one after another, including the Indian offices and land office and Legislative Chamber. The jail was built in 1884-5, the court house in 1888, and the present city hall, soon to be superseded by the magnificent structure now in course of erection, in 1885.



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.



But although the town steadily progressed, its progress was comparatively slow up to the early years of the present century. As late indeed as the year 1902 there was little to lead a casual observer to predict the city of today. The population in that year was under 3,000 and the town had a comparatively sleepy and apathetic appearance. That year in many respects, however, marked the division between the old era and the new. The time had come when at last the outside world was to acknowledge that the unshakeable confidence of those early pioneers who had stayed with the place was well justified and that Regina was marked out to be the great commercial market of Canada's middle West. In that year a local freight tariff was conceded to the town by the C.P.R., thus assuring its supremacy as a distributing point. From that time the progress of the place has been rapid, though safely so. Regina has never had what has so frequently eventually been to the detriment of other cities—a boom.

Eastern firms and large financial corporations began to see the possibilities that lay before the city. Great warehouses were built, branch banks of Canada's great chartered banks were established. The Provincial headquarters of innumerable large business concerns, Canadian, English and American, were established. Buildings of a commanding and substantial character began to rise.

In 1903 Regina was by an enactment of the Territorial Assembly raised to the status of a city and in the same year the first steps were taken towards the comprehensive scheme of public improvements which are fast making the city one of the most imposing and modern of Canada's great business centres. As the Provincial seat of government Regina is naturally and inevitably become the focussing point for all those institutions which invariably group themselves in the capital city, and Regina is today the legal and educational centre of the province, enjoying all the advantages accruing from such a position.

Naturally and for economic reasons marked out as the distributing centre for Saskatchewan, all the great railways not at present running into it are planning to do so. The C.N.R. and C.P.R. already enter the city and the Grand Trunk Pacific proposes to link it up with the main line to the north, if not this fall, in the course of next year. Regina, also is included in the great system of Western lines which, it is now understood that J. J. Hill contemplates in connection with Western Canada, ensuring for the city a distributing trade equalled in the West only by Winnipeg.

Only the small span of twenty-five years separates us from the little encampment of pioneer tents on the banks of the Wascana, but none who saw that handful of hardy old-timers would in the wildest flights of their imagination ever have dreamed that it would grow to the city that stands today acknowledged by all as being the "Queen City of the Prairies," possessed of all those attributes which go towards the making of a great city.



INDUSTRIAL INDIAN SCHOOL.





# REGINA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

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AN INSTITUTION OF UNLIMITED CAPABILITIES  
IN WESTERN INDUSTRIES

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HE Regina Industrial School was built in 1891 with the object of providing for the education of Indian children. Rev. A. J. McLeod was the first principal; Miss Bessie Walker the first matron. After Mr. McLeod's death in 1900 Rev. J. A. Sinclair was appointed principal.

The school has a well equipped carpenter shop where the boys get such instruction in the use of tools that will enable them to build their own houses and repair their own implements and machinery when they go back to their homes on the reserves. Some pupils have become expert carpenters and have taken their places with credit to themselves and the school alongside of white workmen.

A monthly paper—"Progress"—is printed at the school. The typesetting and press work are done by the Indian boys; the editing is done by members of the staff. The school has a farm and a large garden; the boys take part in the work on

these under the direction of a farm instructor. They are taught the use of all kinds of tools and farm machinery; how to care for and drive horses; also the feeding and care of cattle, hogs and poultry.

A steam traction is owned by the school. Some of the boys learn engineering and have passed the examinations set for same by the Provincial Government.

The girls are taught housekeeping, including cooking, baking, laundry work and sewing. Some of the pupils show remarkable musical talent and among them are some very sweet singers.

The pupils work in the different industrial departments half a day and go to the class-room the other half. In the class-room they are very quick at learning anything where they have a model or copy, as in writing or drawing. They pick up language readily and soon learn to speak English quite as well as the average white pupil. The present staff is:

Mr. R. B. Heron—Principal.

Mr. J. A. Tripp—Mechanical Instructor.

Mr. H. W. Vanderveen—Farm Instructor.

Mr. F. McRae—Teacher.

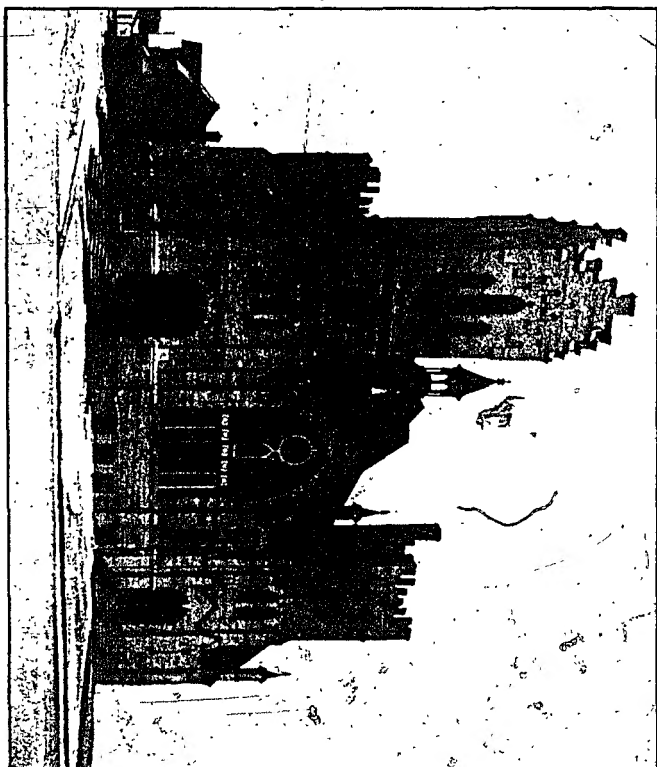
Miss Fanny Moffat—Matron.

Miss Alice Rowles—Assistant Matron.

Miss Margaret Childerhose—Cooking Instructress.

Miss Maggie Johnston—Seamstress.

Miss Katherine Hendry—Laundress.



KNOX CHURCH, 1907.